

## The Fourth of July.

Seems to have been celebrated with considerable spirit throughout the country. At Washington City the corner stone of the Capitol enlargement was laid, and an eloquent oration delivered by Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, there were public celebrations gotten up by the authorities, besides several others by the different societies, parties and orders. In Charleston the day passed off as pleasantly, and seems to have been as cordially welcomed as in any other city of the Union. In our own State, the celebration was also general, and so far as we have been able to learn, quite spirited. At the county seat of almost every county in this district, we believe there was a celebration and an oration, and also at various other points throughout the counties. In this county there were celebrations in Wilmington, at South Washington, and perhaps at some other places.

The day passed off very pleasantly in this place. The weather was exceedingly fine—bright and clear, but not oppressively hot—and the procession which formed in front of the Carolina Hotel made quite an imposing appearance—more imposing than usual upon such occasions. The ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the oration was delivered, were also very impressive, if we except the music, which was totally unsuited to the occasion, being wholly instrumental, and consisting of the fiddle, harp, and flute of three strolling Italians, assisted by three family organs in the shape of three little babies. About the babies, however, we do not complain—they are a component part of all public gatherings—at least, we never saw one without them, and we rather like the little rascals, provided somebody will only keep their noses clean. We have an idea that the *infantry* at the Church was composed of fine fat babies, with powerful lungs; we are sure of the lungs.

The introductory prayer by the Rev. JESSE JENNETT was very impressive. The age, venerable appearance, and faltering tones of the patriarch, wrestling, as it were, in prayer, for the safety of his country, awoke a corresponding feeling in every bosom, and the hearts of all accompanied him in humble supplications to the Throne of Grace for the same object. The Declaration of Independence was read by GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., with distinction and energy, as was also the Mecklenburg Declaration, the reading of which last was prefaced by a few remarks, suggested by the document and the occasion.

The address of JESUIT G. WRIGHT, Esq., the Orator of the day, has been very generally commended, and with just cause. It was really an able production, and we endorse to the fullest our sentiments in regard to Northern aggressions and the necessity of resisting them, even to a disruption of all the ties that bind us to the confederacy. But if we might be allowed to offer an opinion, we would suggest that perhaps the orator dwell rather too much upon the dark side of the picture to be quite in unison with the feelings which the day is calculated to excite. The Fourth of July is rather a day for the acknowledgment of blessings than the enumeration of grievances. But this is a slight matter, and, perhaps, not worth mentioning. His sentiments were very good and well expressed.

The audience was very large; in fact, the Church was crowded to excess. The men looked pleased and the ladies beautiful, as a matter of course, and patriotism rose to 90 in the shade. The procession marched from the Church back to the place of starting, when it was dismissed.

The arrangements throughout were excellent and well carried out. The Marshall, Capt. HOWARD, and Assistant Marshalls, JAMES G. GREEN and ELI W. HALL, Esqs., of course did their duty properly. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells. A great deal of ice water must have been swallowed, for the ice ran short before night, which, we fear, led some innocent and unsuspecting persons into the unfortunate habit of correcting their thirst by the admixture of a small portion of spirituous liquor, which process being repeated too frequently, is said to produce that strange sinuosity of gait and incongruity of expression to which people are supposed to allude when they talk about being "light." We noticed very little of this, and what little there was is directly chargeable to the want of ice. There is a terrible responsibility somewhere. Yea, verily.

## The Alleged Gardiner Fraud.

We find in the papers reports of a fraud having been committed upon the Treasury to the amount of \$128,000, by the allowance of a claim brought before the Commissioners on Mexican claims by Dr. GARDNER. It is said that the vouchers, upon which the allowance was made, were forged and fraudulent. The claim was for damages sustained by GARDNER on account of a heavy mining interest of his in San Luis Potosi having been rendered valueless by the advance of the United States troops in 1846.

It is asserted that a year before the alleged loss is said to have occurred, this Dr. GARDNER was in the city of Mexico, in extreme poverty, and, therefore, could not have sustained the loss for which this allowance has been made. Judicial proceedings have been instituted, and the matter is now in the hands of the law. Gen. WADSWORTH, Hon. THOMAS CORWY, Secretary of the Treasury, Major LALLY, and Mr. CURTIS, are said to have been the Attorneys of the claim, and each to have received over forty thousand dollars.

We cannot say whether the claim be fraudulent until we know the result of the investigation, but, fraudulent or not, the connection of a member of the cabinet with pushing forward a claim against the government, during his own tenure of office, is very reprehensible, and was justly considered disgraceful in the GARDNER affair. We hope Mr. GARDNER is able to prove that he has had no connection with the affair.

## Tomatoes.

We saw, a few days since, at the store of Mr. AUGUST A, opposite the market-house, the best grown Tomatoes we have ever seen in this market. One bunch had on it eight of this delicious vegetable, weighing, after having been taken from the bush three days, 2½ lbs. Mr. AUGUST A raised them on his plantation, some two or three miles from town. He has also raised this season as fine cabbages as any ever brought from abroad at this season of the year. Our market has been bountifully supplied of late with all kinds of vegetables, raised in our immediate vicinity. We are pleased to record such improvements in agricultural products. Heretofore our market, during the spring and summer months, has chiefly been supplied from Charleston; and we have also drawn largely upon the Northern markets for our winter cabbages. We hope the time is not far distant when everything that can be will be raised in our own immediate vicinity. There is no use in supposing such articles cannot be cultivated at home. With proper attention, every thing required for the support of man and beast can as well be made here as elsewhere; all that is requisite is the will to do it.

The Goldborough Republican & Patriot is now published tri-weekly, and will continue to be so during the Canvass, and afterwards, if it receive sufficient encouragement. Our friends, ROBINSON & GULICK, are doing yeoman's service in the cause of Democracy, and should receive a warm support and liberal encouragement.

## The Canvass in this State.

The election for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States will be held throughout the nine districts of North Carolina on the 7th of August, being the first Thursday in that month; this will be precisely twenty-seven days after this date. We may fairly presume that all the candidates are now in the field, and their principles and course of action made known to the people, and therefore proper subjects of criticism.

In the First, or Mountain District, Mr. CLINGMAN, Whig, the former representative, is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Col. GAITHER, also Whig. Mr. CLINGMAN is known to have taken strong Southern rights grounds in the last Congress, and in other respects to have differed from Mr. BADGER and the Raleigh Regency; his opponent, Col. GAITHER, who, by the way, is a man of high personal character, is virtually the candidate of the BADGER and STANLEY clique. So far as we can judge, there are no doubts of CLINGMAN's election. CLINGMAN will, at least, divide the Whigs with his opponent, and will get almost the whole of the Democratic vote of the District.

In the Second, or Rowan District, Hon. JOSEPH CALDWELL, Whig, the former representative, has no opposition, and will no doubt be elected. He is a Whig of the BADGER stamp.

In the Third District, Hon. G. W. CALDWELL and Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY are the candidates. In this District, above all others, the questions of consolidation or ultimate secession are the real points at issue, although Gen. DOCKERY and his partisans raise the false issues of union or disunion. It has been charged upon Capt. CALDWELL that he is a disunionist, because he contends that the constitution is a compact, for the violation of which the proper remedy is secession. Gen. DOCKERY seems to be ignorant that if Capt. CALDWELL be a disunionist, he has distinguished Whig authority for his doctrine; no less an authority than that of DANIEL WEBSTER. On the 28th of last month, at a great public dinner given to Mr. WEBSTER at the Capon Springs, in Hampshire county, Va., the following incidents occurred. We give them in the words of the special reporter of the Baltimore Sun:

A Mr. BEUCE, who was present, gave us a toast: "The Fugitive Slave Law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

Mr. WEBSTER again addressed the company, declaring that the law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North willfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole.

We think the assailants of Mr. CALDWELL had better dispossess DANIEL WEBSTER before they attack him. If we understand the organs of General DOCKERY, they would contend that a State is as much an integral part of the Union as a county is of a State—certainly a most monstrous doctrine. A county is, from the necessity of the case, a part of a State, while a State is, by free compact, a member of the confederacy. DANIEL WEBSTER used to be the high priest of consolidation, but he is a perfect State's Rights man compared with Gen. DOCKERY.

In the Fourth District, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Raleigh Clique Whig, is the candidate, and has no opposition.

In the Fifth District, Mr. VENABLE, Southern Rights Democrat, has no opposition. The Feds. are trying to coax up some Democrat to oppose Mr. VENABLE, but can't come it.

In the Sixth, or Wake District, Mr. DANIEL has no opposition. The Feds. class him as an ultra secessionist, and want some Democrat to run against him. It won't do.

In the Seventh (this) District, Mr. ASHE has no opposition, and will be sent back unanimously.

In the Eighth as in the Third District, the contest is very warm, and the vote will, no doubt, be close. We speak in all sincerity when we say that we anticipate the election of Mr. REFFIN, the Democratic candidate, over Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, his Whig competitor. The Democrats from that District, with whom we have conversed, seem to be quite confident of success. Their opponents are not. Mr. STANLEY is, perhaps, the best stump speaker in the State, and talks eloquently and well, but the defence of his course in the last Congress is too great a weight for any man to bear up under. The candidates spoke to an immense audience at Goldsboro', on the 4th, and we believe it is fully admitted that Mr. REFFIN sustained himself ably and creditably at all points. Indeed many, both of Mr. REFFIN's political friends and opponents, who were unacquainted with his powers, were somewhat surprised at the ability and knowledge of politics displayed by him. Mr. STANLEY's doctrines are consolidationist, after the fashion of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He has not even the fear of DANIEL WEBSTER before his eyes. We have very little doubt that Mr. REFFIN will beat him by a respectable majority. It would be folly to talk about a large majority, and, indeed, it will require the best exertions of every Democrat to secure success at all.

In the Ninth District, Col. OUTLAW, Whig, is a candidate for re-election. No opposition.

The Warrenton News is very much mistaken in supposing, as it seems to do, that we alluded to that paper, when, in our article in reply to General SAUNDERS' speech at Warrenton, we used the expression—"particularly small newspaper echoes."

We have quite as many controversies now on our hands as we care for attending to in this hot weather; and certainly if we referred to the News at all, it would be in terms of respect: the use of any other terms would be in contradiction to our feelings. The particularly small newspaper echoes to which we had allusion, were of an insinuation in regard to the place of our nativity, conduct of which we believe the editors of the News incapable.

By the way, a friend has kindly furnished us with a history of some matters connected with the getting up of the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Gaston Railroads, and also the change of one of the terminal points of the former road from Raleigh to Weldon. It certainly places matters in a very different light from what Gen. SAUNDERS' speech does, and relieves the people of Wilmington from all imputation of illiberality. We shall give it next week in connection with that portion of the Warrenton speech which has reference to the change of terminus from Raleigh to Weldon, and this not from any desire to further continue a useless discussion, but simply to vindicate the truth of history, and to show that then as now, the people of Wilmington were willing to meet the people of any other town half way, and more than half way, in any enterprise for the common good.

Mr. STANLEY wants no secessionist to vote for him. So he says.

BRANCH BANK IN GREENSBORO.—The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, hitherto noticed as to be established in this place, has been organized for the transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. The following named gentlemen are the officers:

Cashier.—JESSE M. LINDSAY.  
Directors.—Wm. A. Caldwell, Wilson S. Hill, Jno. Gilmer, James Sloan, and Edmund W. Ogburn.  
Discount day—every Wednesday.—Patriot.

## The Third District.

The contest in the Third District, between Hon. G. W. CALDWELL and Gen. DOCKERY, was quite warm, and, so far as the newspapers are concerned, partakes not a little of the character of personality. This we regret exceedingly, both because our own name has unfortunately been used in the matter, and because most of the parties are our personal friends, and one, the Editor of the Wadesboro' Argus, is our brother. We think it very unfortunate, to use no harsher expression, that our friend BADGER, of the *Hornet's Nest*, should have thought fit to drag the family relations of individuals into a purely political contest, or so far to have tortured a difference of opinion between brothers as to make it appear a question of personal veracity, when, from the very facts of the case, he must have felt that no such issue could have been intended by the parties. We would here remark that, for our own part, we never reply to insinuations made against us on account of the place of our nativity, any more than we would to ridicule on account of our stature, or anything else beyond the reach of our control. These things are ordered by Providence, and those who wish to quarrel with its disposition can do so at their own risk. It is their matter, not ours. We differ widely in opinion from the Editor of the *Argus*, and cannot but hope that his candidate may be defeated, yet we have known him too long and too well to have any doubt of the sincerity of his professions, or the purity of his motives; and even if swayed by private interests or feelings, we know that all his interests, present and prospective, are in North Carolina; and that all his feelings are there too. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, and the place wherein a man has invested all he owns—where his wife lives and his children are born—there is the home of his affections and the land of his choice. But this has actually nothing to do with the campaign, and we have only alluded to the matter at all in order to deprecate its introduction, and to beg gentlemen on both sides to refrain from a style of remark totally unworthy of them. Very few of our subscribers in the Eastern part of the State see the "Nest" or "Argus," and we shall, therefore, curtail our article, which must, to a great extent, be lost to our readers. An allusion in both papers has rendered this reference necessary on our part.

It has been our happiness to have known, for the last three years, the Hon. G. W. CALDWELL, the Democratic candidate in the Third District; and it is still our pride to regard him as a friend. We know that he is, and always has been, a warm defender of Southern Rights, and of the rights of the States, regarding these as the mainstays of the Union and the constitution. We cannot, for the life of us, see how this can constitute a disunionist. We remember talking with him at the last Democratic State Convention, and he did not then go for actual disunion, although advocating the doctrine of secession. And, after all, what is this terrible doctrine of secession of which such a bug-a-boo is made by the consolidationists? It simply amounts to this—That the Union is a compact entered into by free and independent States, a breach of which by one party frees the other party from its obligation, and leaves it at liberty to withdraw or secede without any violation of faith. It is perfectly evident that before the States assented to the Federal compact they were not bound by it, their assent or dissent was purely a matter of choice, and this freedom of choice North Carolina availed herself of by staying out for some years. In case of such a violation of the Federal compact as would render it a nullity, it is evident that North Carolina would be precisely where she was before becoming a member of the confederacy. She would be thrown back on her original sovereignty, and her withdrawal would be neither rebellion nor revolution, but simply such a secession as the nature of the case would demand and justify. It is no argument against this doctrine to say that it is not to be found in the constitution. Its exercise could not arise from the operation of the constitution, but rather from the cessation of that operation, which would be the result of an infraction of that instrument; for, says DANIEL WEBSTER, "The whole constitution is binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." And Mr. WEBSTER further says, that no section of the constitution could be set aside or violated without destroying the whole. Now, even from this Whig authority, it is evident that secession is the proper and rightful remedy, in the last resort, for any violation of the constitution, and cannot be rebellion or revolution against that instrument, inasmuch as by the violation committed, the injured party were already discharged from the compact, and thrown back upon the original, inherent, and independent sovereignty which they possessed before entering it.

The idea which seems to be advanced by the Dockery party, that a withdrawal must necessarily be a revolution, or a rebellion, seems, when calmly considered, to be rather fanciful. It can only be founded upon the idea that the Union possesses an inherent sovereignty, with all the attributes and incidents of sovereignty, as understood in consolidated governments, according to monarchical usage. A few words will show the fallacy of such an idea. In all consolidated governments, the theory is, that the sovereignty, wherever vested, is the reservoir of all powers, not expressly granted out, or delegated, and that all power proceeds from it. In the United States, the General Government is no such reservoir. It possesses no inherent power, all power is given to it by virtue of a compact, and as its power depends upon this compact, it must cease to exist with the existence of the agreement upon which it is founded. We have seen that a violation of the compact on one part would destroy its binding character in all others; thus creating a case when, according to the theory of our Government, withdrawal or secession would be perfectly justifiable. The fact is, that the States are the reservoirs of power, and are so declared to be in the Tenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution, which says:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Arrival of the Steamers Empire City and Georgia—More Gold.

NEW YORK, July 6. The steamer Empire City arrived here today, bringing Chagres dates to the 26th June. She has no later advices from California than those brought by the Prometheus. She brings three hundred and seventy-five passengers and one million and a half of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The first locomotive on the Panama Railroad started from Navy Bay on the 24th. The work is progressing rapidly.

The Empire City left the steamer Falcon at Chagres waiting the arrival of the Oregon.

A military regiment was momentarily expected from Panama.

The isthmus is healthy. Robberies, however, and other outrages, are of frequent occurrence.

The dates from Kingston are to the 29th. Business is dull, and prices generally declining, especially breadstuffs. Provisions, fish, and coffee, are scarce.

The steamer Georgia, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at New York this evening.

The advices from Cuba are unimportant.

DISPATCH.—A merchant in Fayetteville ordered goods from Wilmington 12 o'clock on Friday last, and at 12 o'clock next day, Saturday, the goods were in his store, brought by the steamer Chatham.

North Carolinian.

## The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Bulletin. It exhibits the feelings towards our Rail Road by the press, at a distance. Similar expressions of opinion have been made by the press of New York and Mobile, while several of the leading papers of our State have been equally complimentary.

In a short time, the only link wanting to complete the railway communication between Montgomery and the Eastern cities will be the line extending to Manchester in South Carolina to Wilmington in North Carolina. It will not only materially lessen the time of the journey from this city to New York, but also diminish the cost, so as to place the Atlantic route more in fair competition with any of the Western lines and lakes. We have long been aware of the importance of it to this city; have repeatedly called attention to it, and have watched its steady and rapid progress with the greatest interest. In fact it is essential to the complete success of the Georgia and Alabama Roads, for it will be the means of drawing back to them a large amount of travel that has recently been diverted to the steamship and the Western lines. The citizens of Mobile are also deeply interested in its completion at the earliest possible period.

As an investment it strikes us that its bonds offer unusual inducements to capitalists, who desire both security and profit. We know of no Company, in the Northern States, from which the same rate of interest can be realized with equal safety; and should suppose that in Wall-street, its bonds would be in request at par. It will be seen from the advertisement, that proposals, for any amount not less than \$1000, will be received at the office of "Winslow, Lanier, & Co. 53 Wall-street, New York," until 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 10th of July proximo. Our remarks on the value of the stock, or of the obligations of the Company, are predicated on our knowledge of the necessity of our country for such a railway communication with the Northern cities, and our conviction that it will be the speediest, and probably the favorite route from this city to New York."

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic—Four Days Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, July 5, 6 P. M.—The steamer Baltic arrived at her wharf here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon, bringing ninety-four passengers. She left Liverpool at 4½ o'clock, P. M. on the 26th June, and her best day's sailing was 340 miles.

The United States ship St. Lawrence arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

The Commissioners appointed for the purpose have reported decidedly against the project of the transatlantic steamers sailing from the west of the islands for America.

The receipts of the World's Fair on the 25th June, were £3,186, 12s.; the number of visitors, 68,394.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed by a majority of 201.

Recent rains have much benefited the crops, and a good yield is almost certain.

A very destructive fire had occurred at London on the 24th, destroying property to the amount of £200,000. The large warehouses of Alderman Humphrey, and the hop factories of Wiggins & Co., were among the buildings burnt.

Trade in Manchester is unusually brisk. Spinners and weavers of calico and dyes are constantly employed.

The 4th of July was celebrated on board the Baltic in a becoming manner and with great spirit.

RUSSIA.—A destructive conflagration had occurred at Archangel, Russia, on the 10th, which consumed one hundred and fifty houses and two churches.

FRANCE.—A movement in favor of the revision of the constitution is gathering increased force. Petitions in favor of it are flowing in from all parts of the republic.

Ledru Rollin has been sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and be imprisoned two years for writing two pamphlets considered seditious.

SPAIN.—The ministers will not prostrate the Cortes until the question of the national debt is settled.

A fire occurred in Madrid on the 24, which destroyed the Church of San Lorenzo and various public buildings.

PORTUGAL.—There is no news of moment from this country—all is quiet.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada—3 Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, July 7th, 10 P. M.—The steamship Canada arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, with forty passengers.

The steamer Washington had arrived at Coves on the 27th of June.

ESSEX.—Progress had been made in Parliamentary business. In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell's Registry bill had been read three times.

The receipts of the World's Fair on the 26th were £2,700, and the visitors about 60,000.

A violent hail-storm and tornado had passed over Yorkshire and Cheshire, doing much damage.

The heaviest rain shower yet intense, the thermometer reaching 90 degrees.

A terrible typhoon prevailed at Ceylon on the 1st of May, and Madras on the 5th, destroying nearly 20 vessels.

FRANCE.—The discussion with regard to the revision of the constitution is still paramount. Petitions in favor of a revision of the constitution continue to flow in from the country. A telegraphic dispatch received on the 28th, states that the committee had decided on the report of M. De Tocqueville, a name well known.

From the Alta California of May 31st.

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS.—Our city is built up again! In our last issue for the States we told of its destruction, and now of its resurrection. Some plants take root and sprout upward in such a hurry that they bring the old shell of the germ where they sprang upon the shooting stalk, the bulb husk still clinging to it. So it is of our city; she has sprung up from the ruins of her former glory, and stands before us, standing upon her own feet.

We have streets again; blocks again; houses, stores, business, excitement, bustle, progress and prosperity. Three-fourths of the streets are lined again with inhabitants, although four weeks have not elapsed since the fire.

So too it is of Stockton. Accounts from there are every encouraging. The people have been disheartened by the great calamity, but have progressed very far in remedying, by building, the destruction of their city.

Those two fires had not as much effect as was anticipated in raising prices, on account of the great quantities of goods on shipboard and large cargoes which have arrived since.

Mr. Davidson, agent of the Rothschilds, is putting up a banking-house, the walls of which are to be of solid brick masonry. The same is also being done by Burgoyne & Co., and others, with the confident expectation of their being perfectly fire-proof.

Census of Great Britain.

The leading results of the decennial census, which was taken on the 30th of March last, have already been published, as far as relates to England and Scotland, and great satisfaction has been expressed that this enormous task, which occupied four months on the last occasion, has now been conducted so efficiently.

It appears that the total population of Great Britain is 20,919,432, being an increase of little more than 12 per cent since the last return. As regards the population of Ireland, it was then 8,196,597, and owing to famine and emigration, it is probably not increased. This, therefore, would make the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland about 29,000,000, and the number of the British race in the colonies being estimated at 3,000,000—the aggregate is raised to 32,000,000.

It is found that the annual progress of the population during the last half century has been as follows—emigration, it must be remembered, being always in operation as a counteracting influence:

From 1800 to 1811, the rate of increase was 15 11-100 per cent.  
" 1811 to 1821, " " " 14 12-100 "  
" 1821 to 1831, " " " 14 19-100 "  
" 1831 to 1841, " " " 13 18-100 "  
" 1841 to 1851, " " " 12 10-100 "

It appears that the excess of females is still increasing. In 1841 there were in Great Britain 493,303 more women than men. Now there are 550,157. This is partly to be accounted for by the demands for the army and navy on foreign and colonial service, the greater duration of female life, and the larger number of males who leave the country as emigrants, convicts, &c.

General Scott has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whig State Convention of Ohio.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

## From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

We have prepared, with considerable trouble, for the readers of the Bulletin, the following interesting table of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

| Names.                  | Delegated from. | Born.        | Died. | Age. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|------|
| John Adams.....         | Mass.           | Mass. 1735.  | 1826. | 91   |
| Samuel Adams.....       | Mass.           | Mass. 1722.  | 1803. | 81   |
| Joseph Bartlett.....    | N. H.           | N. H. 1729.  | 1785. | 56   |
| Charles Carroll.....    | Md.             | Md. 1732.    | 1817. | 85   |
| Charles Carroll.....    | Md.             | Md. 1736.    | 1822. | 86   |
| Samuel Chase.....       | Md.             | Md. 1741.    | 1811. | 71   |
| Abner Clark.....        | N. J.           | N. J. 1734.  | 1809. | 75   |
| George Clymer.....      | Penn.           | Penn. 1739.  | 1813. | 74   |
| William Ellery.....     | R. I.           | R. I. 1727.  | 1820. | 93   |
| William Floyd.....      | N. Y.           | N. Y. 1731.  | 1821. | 90   |
| Benjamin Franklin.....  | Penn.           | Mass. 1706.  | 1790. | 84   |
| Elbridge Gerry.....     | Mass.           | Mass. 1744.  | 1814. | 70   |
| Button Gwinnett.....    | Ga.             | Eng. 1732.   | 1777. | 45   |
| Lyman Hall.....         | Conn.           | Conn. 1724.  | 1789. | 65   |
| John Hancock.....       | Mass.           | Mass. 1723.  | 1793. | 70   |
| Benj. Harrison.....     | Va.             | Va. 1726.    | 1791. | 65   |
| John Hart.....          | N. J.           | N. J. 1715.  | 1780. | 65   |
| Thomas Heyward.....     | S. C.           | S. C. 1733.  | 1809. | 76   |
| Joseph Hewes.....       | N. C.           | N. C. 1730.  | 1779. | 50   |
| William Hooper.....     | Mass.           | Mass. 1742.  | 1790. | 48   |
| Stephen Hopkins.....    | N. J.           | N. J. 1707.  | 1785. | 78   |
| Francis Hopkinson.....  | N. J.           | Penn. 1733.  | 1791. | 58   |
| Sam'l Huntington.....   | Conn.           | Conn. 1732.  | 1796. | 64   |
| Thomas Jefferson.....   | Va.             | Va. 1743.    | 1826. | 84   |
| Edw. Livingston.....    | Penn.           | Penn. 1746.  | 1813. | 67   |
| Richard Henry Lee.....  | Va.             | Va. 1732.    | 1804. | 72   |
| Francis Lewis.....      | N. Y.           | N. Y. 1713.  | 1803. | 90   |
| Philip Livingston.....  | N. Y.           | N. Y. 1724.  | 1813. | 89   |
| Thomas Lynch, Jr.....   | S. C.           | S. C. 1749.  | 1779. | 30   |
| Thomas McKean.....      | Del.            | S. C. 1734.  | 1817. | 83   |
| Arthur Middleton.....   | S. C.           | S. C. 1743.  | 1787. | 45   |
| Robert Morris.....      | Penn.           | Penn. 1734.  | 1806. | 72   |
| Lewis Morris.....       | N. Y.           | N. Y. 1733.  | 1798. | 65   |
| John Morton.....        | Penn.           | Penn. 1724.  | 1777. | 54   |
| Thomas Nelson.....      | Va.             | Va. 1717.    | 1788. | 71   |
| William Paca.....       | Md.             | Md. 1740.    | 1799. | 60   |
| Robert Treat Paine..... | Mass.           | Mass. 1731.  | 1804. | 73   |
| John Penn.....          | N. C.           | Va. 1741.    | 1809. | 68   |
| George Read.....        | Del.            | Del. 1733.   | 1813. | 80   |
| Benjamin Rodney.....    | Del.            | Del. 1730.   | 1783. | 53   |
| George Ross.....        | Penn.           | Del. 1730.   | 1779. | 49   |
| Benjamin Rush.....      | Penn.           | Penn. 1745.  | 1813. | 68   |
| John S. Smith.....      | Del.            | Del. 1733.   | 1806. | 73   |
| Roger Sherman.....      | Conn.           | Mass. 1721.  | 1793. | 73   |
| James Smith.....        | Penn.           | Ire'd. 1713. | 1806. | 93   |
| Thomas Stone.....       | Md.             | Md. 1724.    | 1781. | 57   |
| Thomas Tatnell.....     | Penn.           | Penn. 1742.  | 1787. | 45   |
| George Taylor.....      | Penn.           | Ire'd. 1716. | 1781. | 65   |
| John T. Thornton.....   | N. H.           | Ire'd. 1714. | 1803. | 89   |
| William Van Dusen.....  | N. J.           | N. J. 1733.  | 1806. | 73   |
| William Whipple.....    | N. H.           | Mass. 1730.  | 1785. | 55   |
| William Williams.....   | Conn.           | Conn. 1731.  | 1811. | 80   |
| William Wood.....       | Conn.           | Conn. 1724.  | 1788. | 64   |
| John Witherspoon.....   | N. J.           | N. J. 1733.  | 1806. | 73   |
| George Wolcott.....     | Conn.           | Conn. 1726.  | 1797. | 72   |
| George Wythe.....       | Va.             | Va. 1726.    | 1806. | 80   |